World of Poetry-Lovers to Celebrate Centenary of Birth of Browning.

method not unakin to those of Wag-His looks and traits, charm of manner and versatilities; the arguments pro and

WARWICK JAMES PRICE.

A LIFE OF LOVE ANSWERING LOVE AND HONOR FOLLOW-ING GOOD WORK

"Externally, Browning's life was far from sensational; he was born, lived and died in a conventional atmos-phers."—H. A. Beers.

May 7, 1812-Born at Camberwell, near London, England,

June 11, 1812—Baptized at the York Street "dissenting chapel," being named after his father, a bank clerk, who was also a book-lover and a clever caricaturist.

caricaturist.

Largely self-educated, with that father's aid, h's other schooling included a year at Peckham, three years under a tutor (1825-29) and four months' lectures (1829-39) at University College, London. He announced in after life, "I am a graduate of the University of Italy," and quoted (in "De Gustibus") as his own creed Queen Maric's couplet.

Open my heart and you will see Graved inside of it "Italy!"

1833-'34-Traveled in Italy and Russia, thinking of a diplomatic ca-

1833-'44-devoted himself to letters, saving three volumes of verse and even dramatic poems.

May 25, 1844—Kenson (hence thereafter called by the poet "The Joy-giver"), introduced him to Elizabeth Barrett, "in an invalid-darkened room on Wimpole Street." She was three years Robert's senior, a deep, earnest, impulsive nature, who "had written an epic on "Marathon" at eleven, an 'Essay on Mind' at sixteen and a translation of Acschylus at twenty-four." Leigh Hunt had halled her as "the most imaginative poetess that has appeared in England—perhaps in Europe. She is an ultra-sensitive sister to Lord Tennyson.

After two years of friendship, main-

fter two years of friendship, main After two years of friendship, mainly carried on through correspondence,
as the father of the invalid not only
disapproxed of Browning, but thought
filizabeth should be preparing to die,
the two were secretly married at the
Church of St. Marylebone (September
12, 1846), and soon after crossed to
the Continent. Barrett was never
reconciled to the match, aithough
"Browning's devoted love soon brought
color to the wan cheeks and the truest
joy into a life starved for it." (W. R.
Nicoll.)

The honeymoon lasted fifteen years, spent in Italy for the most part, though liere were occasional visits to Paris and three trips back to England; "a perfect life of sympathy, trust and lose." (F. V. N. Painter.)

June 23, 1861—Death of Elizabeth arrett Browning. "Beautiful" was he last word she was heard to utter. September, 1861—Browning returned to London, taking up his home at 3 Warwick Crescent, his father living with him till his death, five years ater.

"A square, solidly built man, with hair I thoug white hair and beard, dressed in ners. "I september, 1861—Browning returned an air of bourgeoise dignity tirely and pleasant bonhomic. "My other imagination helped me to recognize immediately the signs of man."

"In the broad forchead and pene." "In

June 29, 1861—Death of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. "Beautiful" was the last word she was heard to utter.

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From 1850 to 1870 Browning had been wondered at rather than followed; from 1850 till his passing in 1885 he stood forth an intellectual force of first magnitude. His first academic recognition had been an honorary M. A. from Oxford, in the spring of 1867, but in the last two decades of his life both the great universities hung the hoeds of D. C. L. and LL. D. on his shoulders, he was made a life governor of the University of London, honorary president of the Associated Societies of Edinburg, and a foreign correspondant of the Royal Academy. He was offered, too, the rectorships of Glassgow and of St. Andrews, but declined the honors. His only public address was sellutered (April 17, 1884) when he was given a degree by Edinburgh University.

August, 1878—Visited, Italy for the first time since his wife's death; also returned for brief stays in 1888 and 1889.

1887—Moved from Warwick Crescent.



to 29 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Gore, his only sister, Sariana, keeping house for him.

December 12, 1852—Died in the Venetian home of his son, Palazzo Rezzonico. "When the news was flashen from Venice that Robert Browning had died men felt as of old they felt when a great King had passed away."—Stopford Brooke.

December 31, 1889—Burled in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey.

Gone from us! That strong singer of

inte days—
(Sweet singers should be strong—
who, tarrying here,
Choose still rough music for his
themes austere,
Hard-headed, aye, but tender-hearted

Tays.
Carefully careless, garden half, half maze.
His thoughts he sung, deep thoughts to thinkers dear.
Now flashing under gleam of smile or

tear, Now veiled in language like a breezy

haze

haze.
Chance-pierced by sunbeams from the lake it covers.
He sang man's ways—not heights of sage or saint.
Not highways broad, not haunts endeared to lovers;

deared to lovers;
He sang life's byways, sang its angles
quaint.
Its runic lore inscribed on stave or

Song's short-hand strain—its key oft his atone. (Aubrey Devere, in Macmillan's Marazine, February, 1890.)

STRENGTH AND

TRAITS AND IDEALS

OMSON'S

The Test of Time

More than a half century of corset

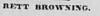
making, following "glove-fitting" ideas

THOMSON'S

exclusively our own, has given to

LOOKED NOT AT ALL THE

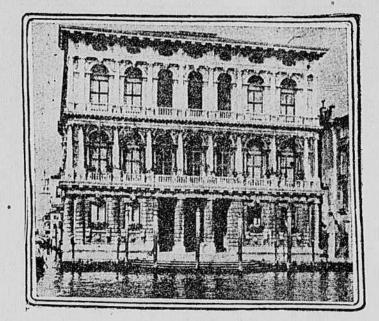
POET HE WAS; HIS













The uncient Casa Guidi palace, in Florence, where most of "a fifteen years'

he has so often of late been claimed." Held we fall to rise, are baffled
He was of a quiet, simple behavour,
though cordial and of courtly man-

THIRTY VOLUMES OF NOBLE VERSE MARKED SIALL-FIVE OF A BUSY SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS

1824—(When only 12), "Incondita." A gathering of juvenile, Byronic verse, privately printed by his father. (Soon after Shelley came to be his admiration, and so continued to be for the rest of life).

1832—"Pauline." Issued anonymously and not a success, though Rossetti thought so well of it that he copied it all in the British Museum.

1834—"Waring." Anonymous; and 1834-"Waring." Anonymous; and dedicated to Aifred Domett.

1835—(March). "Paracelsus." This won him a name in literary circles and the frienship of such as Hunt, Carlyle, Milnes, Barry, Procter, and the actor, Macready, who wrote of it: "A work of great daring, starred with poetry of thought, feeling, diction but occathought, feeling, diction, but occa-sionally obscure." Apropos of this "Obscurity" debate, G. W. Smalley has said: "When appealed to, Browning e said: "When appealed to, Browning no more professed always to what he had meant than Rufus (

what he had meant than Rufus Choate to decipher his own handwriting after a lapse of time."

1837. (May 1)—"Strafford." the first of ten dramatic poems, produced at Covent Garden Theatre. Although the cast was headed by Macrady and Helen Faucit, the piece lasted only five nights.

1852.

1845—(VII) "Dramatic Romances and Lyrics."

1846—(VIII) "Luria; and a Soul's Tragedy." Reviewing this work in 1848, James Russell Lowell wrote in the North American Review: "To us he appears to have a wider range and greater freedom of movement the analysis of the second sec

and greater freedom of movement than any other of the younger English poets."

1845—"Saul." "One of those superboutbursts of poetic force. * * It sweeps along eager, impetuous, resistless as the streams which descend from the Alps and rush seaward with joy."—Hamilton W. Mabie.

1850—"Christmas Eve and Easter Day." "Full of pathos and humor; full of beauty and grandeur, earnestness and truth."—George Macdonald.

1852—An essay on the letters of Shelley; his only prose production.

1855—"Men and Women." "The book

The room in the house at Asolo, where most of Browning's "Asolondo" was by which Browning was best known. Suspicion that, in some lines of this Here was the heart of his genius beat. Doem, he had been attacked. ing most strenuously and with an immertal vitality. Perhaps this, for its compass, is the collection of poetry. 1875—"The Ina Album." "This is a

its compass, is the collection of poetry
the most various and rich of modern
English times, almost of any English
times."—Andrew Lang.

1852—"Prosplec." "A cry of passionate exalitation," consecrating the
memory of the wife who just had
died.

1864—"Dramatis Personae."
1868-1869 (November-February)
1875—"The Inn Album." "This is a
decidedly irritating and displeasing
performance. It reads like a series
of rough notes for a poem—hasty
hieroglyphs and symbols, deelpherable
poem might perhaps have been made
7 it, but assuredly it is not a great
coem, nor any poem whatsoever."—
denry James.

(At the close of 1875 Premise and

memory of the died.

1864—"Dramatis Personae."

1868-1869 (November-February) —
"The Ring and the Book." This, with its 21,000 lines, the longest poem in the language, was reviewed by "The Athenaeum" as "The most profound and precious spiritual treasure that English has produced since Shakespeare." Robert Louis Stevenson wrote of it in 1881: "The noblest book of this century"

1876—"Pacchiarotto."

1876—"Caranslation of the "Agamemaon" of Aeschylus, approximatic ldylis,"

1878—"Dramatic ldylis,"

1878—"Dramatic ldylis,"

1878—"Dramatic ldylis,"

1883—"Jocoseria."

1884—"Ferishtah's Fancies."

1884—"Ferishtah's Fancies."

1872-"Fiffne at the Fatr." Rossetti's long friendship with Browning came to an end through an unfounded

Bloom of Youth Now Easily Attained

Helen Faucit, the piece lasted only five nights.

1846—"Sordello." From this sprang most of the "obscurity" talk. Alfred Tennyson said he could understand only the first and last lines; Jane Carlyle couldn't make out whether Sordello was a man, a city or a book; Fitzgerald and Matthew Arnold anounced their inability to read it, and Edmund Gosse has summed up with "it is written in crabbeg shorthand." "Bells and Pomegranates" appeared in the following eight parts:

1841—(I) "Pippa Passes." "The greatest poem ever written (with the exception of one or two my Whitman) to express the Sentiment of the pure love of humanity."—Gilbert K. Chesterion.

1842—(II) "King Victor and King In the could be suiced by the server wasn't discovered long ago.

1842—(II) "King Victor and King In the could be suiced by the server wasn't discovered long ago.

terton.

1812—(II) "King Victor and King Charles."

1812—(III) "Dramatic Lyrics."

1813—(IV) "The Return of the Druses."

1814—(V) "The Bjot on the Scutcheon." Played for three nights at Drury Lane Theatre.

1814—(VI) "Colombe's Birthday." Produced at the Haymarket in April, 1853.

1845—(VII) "Dramatic Romances and wonder why this secret wasn't discovered wonder why this secret wasn't discovered long ago.

Let the wrinkled, pouchy-checked, double-chinned folks also take hope. Put an ounce of powdered saxolite into a half will will confict the face in the solution and—say!—there's nothing that will so effectually, so promptly, smooth ute hateful lines and draw in the sags and bags. You'll find this lotion, as well as mercolized wax, works equally well on neck and hands.

Brushes from 25c to \$2.25 at



to possess, for me at least, so much more staying power.—Thomas Went-worth Higginson,

He set the trumpet to his lips, and lo! The clash of waves, the roar of winds that blow.

The strife and stress of Nature's warring things. Rose like a storm-cloud, upon angry wings.

He set the reed-pipe to his lips, and The wreck of landscape took a rosy

Laughed in the music, like a child that sings.

-Austin Dobson.

The wide range of his work is one of his strongest characteristics, and he is remarkable for the depth and versatility of his knowledge of human nature. No poet was ever more nature. No poet was ever n learned, exact, and thorough.-F.

The pathos, the power, at times the humor, of the singular soul, studies which he was so fond of projecting with little accessory of background

with little accessory of background upon his canvas, could not be denied, and have not often been excelled.—George Saintsbury.

He is unerring in every sentence ne writes of the Middle Ages; always vital, right, and profound; so that in the matter of art there is hardly a principle connected with the mediaeval temper that he has not struck upon in those too rugged rhymps of his—Loho those too rugged rhymps of his—Loho these too rugged rhymps of his—Loho the content of the rugged rhymps of his—Loho the rugged rhymps of his—Loho the rugged rhymps of his profits of his profits of the rugged rhymps of his profits of his profits of the rugged rhymps of his profits of his profits of his profits of his profits o those too rugged rhymes of his .- John

He is the intellectual phenomenor He is the intellectual phenomenon of the last half century, even if he is not the poetical aloe of modern English literature. His like we have never seen before. He is not what he is by more excelling. No writer that ever wrought out his fretted faucies in English verse is the model of him, either in large, or in one trait or trick of style—Pichard Grant of him, either in large, or in one trait or trick of style.-Richard Grant

The works of words whose life seems lightning wrought,
And moided of unconquerable thought,
And quickened with imperishable
flume.

flame.
Stand fast and shine and smile, assured that noght
May fade of all their myriad-molded

Nor England's memory clasp 'not Browning's name. —Algernon Charles Swinburne.

UPLIFTING LINES FROM A MASTER PEN TEACHING LESSONS TO ALL THE WORLD

God is the perfect poet, Who in His person acts His Own creations.
—Paracelsus.

Progress is The law of life; man is not Man as -Paracelsus,

In the morning of the world. When earth was nigher heaven than now. -- Pippa Passes.

God's in His heaven.

All's right with the world.

—Pippa Passes.

All service ranks the same with God. With God, whose puppets, best and worst, worst.

Are we: there is no last nor first.

—Pippa Passes.

When is man strong until he feels alone?

—Colombe's Birthday.

When the fight begins within himself, A man's worth something.

—Bishop Biougram's Apology.

God be thanked, the meanest of His

creatures

Boasts two soul-sides—one to face the world with.

One to show a woman when he loves her!
-One Word More.

That's the wise thrush; he sings each

song twice over, Lest you should think he never could recapture The first tine careless rapture.

—Home Thoughts From Abroad.

count life just a stuff To try the soul's strength on.

—In a Balcony.

1889-"Asolando." Written at Asolo it appeared the day of the author's death.

GREAT MEN FOR

Furnivall.

TWO GENERATIONS

HAVE PRAISED

Browning! Since Chaucer was alive and hale

No man hath walked along our roads with step
So active, so inquiring eye, or tongue So varied in discourse.

—Walter Savage Landor.

The manifest, strongest, deepest and thoughtfuliest poet of our time-F. J

HIS VALUED LABORS

On the earth the broken ares; in the

What I aspired to be.
And was not, comforts me.
—Rabbi Ben Ezra.

But how carve way ! the life that lies

before,

If bent on groaning ever for the past?

—Balaustion's Adventure. Of what I call God, and fools call Nature.

-The Ring and the Book.

Why comes temptation, but for man

to meet And master and make crouch beneath his foot.
And so be pedestaled in triumph?
—The Ring and the Book

Furnivali. The brawniest neo-Elizabethan Titan whom our age has seen, and whom it has latterly chosen to adore,—John Addington Symonds. Beyond all comparison the highest and strongest intelligence that English poetry has known since Shakespeare.—J. J. Jusserand. He compels attention, even when he excites dislike. The two qualities which strike me most in his poetry are: An intensification of the dramatic faculty, and the singularity of the method by which it is evolved. He is the greatest dramatle poet since Shakespeare, and, like Shakespeare's, his art is unique—Richard Henry Stoddard. **Cures His Wife** Of Consumption

With A Simple Home Treatment. Book Fully Describing the Treat-ment Sent Absolutely Free To Any Lung Sufferer.

Dr. W. H. KNIGHT of East Sangus, Mass., writes My wife was down with Consumption, when I ordered the Was down with Consumption, when I ordered the University of the Was were was from nights sweat treatment. She was very weak from nights weat treatment. She was very weak from lights weat the consumption of the Light standard when the cure was completed. The Light streatment kills the Tubercle Bacillius in the blood and tissue, and it is the only remedy so far distantiation, and the work of the consumption. It is a preventive as well as a cure. It should be the hope of the cure and prevention of Consumption, it is the most wonderful treatment of the present age."

This is only one of hundreds of letters received.

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